THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES.

Testimony for the Presecution on Monday.

Reputed Murderers and Thieves Appointed Judges of Election-A Commissioner Drunk.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence Vesterday.

PROBABLE CLOSE OF THE CASE TO-DAY. dec.

Tentimony for the Prosecution.

(From the Baltimore American, Oct. 30.)

I am acquainted with Dibbs, a Judge in the Third president. First ward; he was proved a thief before the Communicationers; a difficulty arose between him and myself; thought I would show his character; Mr. Hindes told him he was a bad man, that he was proved a thief; to go home and be a better man; Chapman told him it was key be did not get into the State Prison; they told me I had only done my duty; the first straw hat I got was from Mr. Hindes; he bought them for the police; they told me I had only done my duty; the first straw hat I got was from Mr. Hindes; he bought them for the police; they told us to go and get them; one other asked if we were compalied to buy them there; they said yes; when we want there. Hindes furnished a list of the hats for the effects; 1 paid for mine; the indices of the Seventh ward ware all radicals; don't know the clerks; the special police were all radicals; don't know the clerks; the special police were all radicals; don't know the clerks; the special police were all radicals; don't know the ward in the sample of the sample of the ladge was a lamplighter in the samply of the city.

Cross-examined—He was the man employed by the city to light the lamps and clean them; saw some of the same kind of hate, marked \$1.50, in the window; we paid \$1.75; the captain said we were compelled to go there; I paid for the hat when I got it; I am a concervative; been on the force about four years or a little more; I can't tell the time of the difficulty between me and Dibbes; it was about two years ago.

TENTIMONY OF JOHN II. RANNES.

Prior to the decition I saw Mr. Hindes, early in September; asked him his intentions with with respect to the election judges and whether he would appoint concervatives according to the usual castom; his hanguage was very decided that he knew only one party, and that was the loyal party; told him there were two parties; he enly knew one loyal party; asked if he considered all epposed to him di

servative; by the disloyal party I presumed he meant the conservatives and that the radicals were the only level party.

Cross-commined—Am a Union man; sympathize with everybody; didn't sympathize with the rebellion; sympathized with men in the South who were wrongly treated; had no special sympathy with the party of the Bouth in arms against the Government; felt no general sympathy with them; was opposed to their seccession, don't think I ever maintained the side of the Government against the South; am a registered voter of 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and willingly; was not here in 1886; sook the eath freely and the registry is the eather who application of the Registry law to the local election; dea't know that the principle of the conservative party were opposed to the Registry law, the law is to restrain men's actions and not their shoughts; think extreme measures should not be rearried to when milder ones will answer; thought milder measures would have answered.

Ro-examination—Am utterly opposed to forcing negrountings upon a State; don't want it forced upon us by people of other States; would resist it by all means in spower; consider that an element of the conservative party; don't think I ever took grounds in favor of the government as against the rebellion; an something of a Quaker and opposed to all war.

INTERINGNY OF ABOS B. QUOLIEY.

Am a policeman; on the 11th of October was at the Second precises, Ei hit ward; a fugge named kink was Sermerly on the police force; he was a radical; belong to

A Quaker and opposed to all war.

Am a policeman; on the 11th of October was at the Becond preciset, El hith ward; a judge named Kink was fermerly on the police force; he was a radical; belong to the Third precinct, El were radicals; didn't know of any conservatives, either judges, cheks or special police; one of the special police came and told me he had just come from New York and was made a special policeman a few days before; they acted very badly, in the Seventh ward; one was arrested three times and taken to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and released; he carried the ballot box to the station and the evening; his name was Ketler; arrested eneo of them; James Thoraton forged spapers on the government; another deserted the army during the war; persons arrested that day were ordered to be detained antil after the pulls closed; some half dozen of the specials were very drunk and disorderly; they were employed in the City Yard.

By the Governor—Did you see any rejected boxes at the precinct where you voted? A.—No; in the Eighth ward there was one up until about ten o'clock; at the Third precinct they were not using hem; a judge from another pracinct advised with them and suggested their receiving the registered votes; officer Scott said he was afraid there was going to be trouble, that they were not receiving all the votes.

Cross examined—I presume the box was sent as usual; as we that I was it is 1861; am a Union was a sent and the precinct; and put that I was it is 1861; am a Union was a sent and the precinct; and put the third precinct and the totes.

Araid there was going to be trouble, that they were not receiving all the voice.

Cross examined—I presume the box was sent as usual; as were sent as usual; as the wagon going round; saw a box at my precinct; as just what I was in 1861; am a Union man; don't identify myself with the radical party; think officer scott is a radical; been on the force since 1861; he agreed with me that the rejected voice should be received.

TESTINONY OF CHARLES CHILDS.

Was an officer in the Western District; we got orders from the captain to yo to Hindes and get our hats.

Mr. Alexander said—We are here to answer certain charges; this is a new specification; it occurred to me when the first witness was on the stand; don't object new under your Excellency's declaration that you wanted a thorough examination, which we interpret to mean that you will admit of all sorts of evidence.

Mr. Schley said—Orders emanating from a person who has the power of appointment is an act under the tharpe of official misconduct. Has a man a right to dicitate to appointees from whom they shall buy their hats the content of the content of

charge of onicial misconduct. At as man a right to dis-take to appointees from whom they shall buy their hats and make himself that person? That is an act of of-ficial misconduct, the general charge is official miscon-duct. A fact is stated. If you consider that fact official misconduct you must receive that evidence. If the other side had made this objection earlier we would have drawn up a specification. We meant no surprise. An opportunity will be appointed counsel to comment moon it.

An opportunity will be appointed counsel to comment aponit.

Mr. Alexander said—I assign the reason why we do not object. I shall enter into no discussion as to such a fact constituting official misconduct. We feel satisfied that we can set all things right. To object to any testimoty how introduced would be unavailing. The councel actual the charge is informal, and that he should have farm-hed us a copy of charges and specifications. They are attempting now to charge us with acts not manitoned in the memorial and of which we have not had notice. The code requires that the charges shall be apositife. We did not think it necessary or expedient to object to such testimony at this stage of the case under the understanding we have of the ruling of your Excellency. Mr. Child continued—Don't know that there are more than its policemen in the Eastern district; most of the men have b un on the force a good while.

By the Governor—Were you at any of the precincts? A I voted in the Twentieth ward; Licutenant Owens, formerly of the Western district, was a judge; Morrason was another.

Q. Do you know their political sentiments? A. Think they were radicals.

Q Do you know their political sentiments? A. Think they were radicals.

Q Did you see any rejected ballot boxes? A. I didn't see any; was told there were none there.

Cross examined—There was a certain order that at a certain hour we could leave our bests and get the lists.

Recalled—I know I was in a car coming from National Bank; heard a shuffle at the corner of Howard and Baltimore; saw Wood there; as he came in he fell with his head upon the shoulder of a lady; she pashed it off; he fell towards his seat; he was under the influence of liquor; said to Lieutonant Seebold, there was Mr. Wood sawing drunk in the street, and asked him to send some or and take him home; I got out of the car, and a fille by. I think his grandson, came and led him away; nave to a little by I think his grandson, came and led him away; nave to had as that; since then be has never been in the camer, he used to come their and interfers with the most wate and with me; I told the Marshal the thing was positic and I would report him, he said I couldn't report a commissioner, that he had away ever me, saw flindes and told him he had better talk to Mr. Wood about it, he said he would; talked to Mr. Hillurs—and told him he had better talk to Mr. Wood about it he said he would; talked to Mr. Hillurs—and the hould here—an again; that was in August since then never saw tills super the influence, the list Mr. Ewait farmished me was one again; that was the first first; the list it received we that head "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Yard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Pard," that was the list it received we had besided "City Pard," that was the list i

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ware F. Keene, lamplighter; Emory, a butcher; Steedman, disanssed from the penitentary for negligence in not preventing an excape, he is one of the turnkeys; John N. Wright and Corke were the clerks; there wery few specials; they were all radeals; didn't know of one conservative men who would have served; there was a rejected box, and it was used during the entire day.

TESTINOSY OF CHARLES D MISS.

Am a Justice of the Feace in the Fourth ward, Fourth precinct; the judges were John Hughes, John Miller, Jr., and John Trotham, Jr.; knew some of the special Jr., and John Trotham, Jr.; knew some of the special policemen; didn't know the clerks; they were radicals of the worst kind; nursers straight out; would do anything to accomplish their ende; Hughes is a morderer and was acquitted by a packed jury; there was no bailot nox for rejected voters: they rejected my father's vote, who was registered in 1855, because they had Junior instead of Sen or; I suppose they would have objected to my ovise if they hadn't been arraid; don't know what they were afraid of; I might have done; am a Union man but no nigger; they had a lew from the City Yard and from the engine house as specials; wouldn't let any one vote unless it was for Chapman.

TESTINOSY OF AARON ROSS.

as specials; wouldn't let any one vote unless it was for Chapman.

TESTIMONY OF AARON ROSS.

Am a policeman; was stationed in the Middle District; knew some of the special police; all I know worked in the City Yard; didn't know the Judges; the special police were not fit for anyhody's company; they we eroughs; went and got a bat from Hindes; had no choice; paid \$1 75; was offered one like it for \$1.50; visited every precinct in the whole district; saw no rejected hallot hox; didn't go into the room.

Cross-examined—Saw one in the Ninth ward; they generally put the rejected box before the ether; they are sent out by the officers and are returned; don't know whether they were sent there in the morning; don't know what instructions were given; been three years in the force; am a Union man; don't know what you mean by radical; voted for Harvey and Young and the others; the hate can be bought at the hat stores; saw hats like ours in different hat stores.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN CASSEL.

at the hat stores; saw hats like ours in diderent hat stores.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN CASSEL.

Recalled—Hindes brought thirty dozen hats from New York; he directed me to send the officers to his office to get a hat on a certain day; he asked me to send a list of their names and numbers; some did not want any hat; they said they had good hats; I regarded it as an order from Hindes; it was in May; did not pay \$1.75 for them; paid \$1.50 for them; paid \$1.75 the year previous; some of the hatters said they would furnish the hats for \$1.15, if they could get the job; we buy the caps where we please; we bought thirty dozen to have them all alike.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence-The General Fabraces of the Election Sough to be Established-Votes Rejected in One Ward on the Charge of Being Rebel, &c. Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1806.

The evidence taken at Annapolis to-day was mainly to special police was generally good. The witnesses ex-amined were chiefly judges of election themselves, or persons in some way connected with the present city

hat boxes for rejected votes were furnished, but out of eighty precincts only twenty-seven were returned.

Hindes, one of the Police Commissioners, refused to give the judges any instructions.

tered; but another witness said there were. In one ward it was admitted that votes registered in 1865 had been rejected on the charge of being rebel.

The character of Commissioner Wood was sou

defended as also the general fairness of the election. A justice of the peace testified that he detained a man arrested till after election time.

the Police Commissioners. The Governor will sit at night and give the fullest op-

portunity for testimony on both sides.

To-morrow evening the case will probably be clo The Grand Jury has indicted three judges and two

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Ramsay Contempt Case Steeple Chase Races at Montreal The Confederation Ques-

The case against Ramsay, whom the crown prosecuted for contempt of court, which has been put off from day to day, was expected to have been decided this morning. The hearing had been fixed positively for Friday last, but Ramsay went to Quebec the evening before. Connect to-day appeared for him. Judge Drulmond said Ramsay. recommended the counsel to consider whether they should not be withdrawn, to save Ramsay from worse

recommended the counsel to consider whether they should not be withdrawn, to save Ramsay from worse punishment.

To give time to counsel to take communication of interrogatories to be answered the case was postponed till to-morrow. I have procured a copy of the motion to quash the rule and reasons, which in substance are:

First, because the rule does not show nor purport to be a rule for any contempt in the face of this court, nor for any contempt for resistance to any legal process of this court, nor of any of the Judges thereof; second, because, not being a rule for any contempt on the face of the court, or any contempt for resistance to any legal process to this court, or of any of the Judges thereof, it is not founded on nor supported or accompanied by any affidavit charging him with any contempt or any other offence against the authority and dignity of the court; third, because the rule does not contain any prime face evidence against him. The fourth and fifth are legal repetitions. It concludes with a motion to set the rule aside as illegal.

In spite of the beavy rains all day, the Montreal Hunt steeple chases came off. Six borness were entered for the first race—a green steeple chase, three miles—Amber Witch couning in by a head; Starlight, ridden by Mr. Elwes, of Boston, second: Johnny Reilly, a good third; Grimaldi, a fair fourth; Fenella, nowhere. Legal Tender ran restive, and was withdrawn before the first turn was finished. It was a good race, but the ground was

Elws, of Boston, second: Johnny Reilly, a good third; Grimaldi, a fair fourth; Fenelia, nowhere. Legal Tender ran restive, and was withdrawn before the first turn was finished. It was a good race, but the ground was very heavy. Some pretty stiff leaps were made.

Thore were only three entries for the second race—a military steeple chase—and of these the Doctor baulked at the first atone wall. It was a very exciting race, and was only won by a nose. Mr. Aclund, of the Rifle Brigade, the winner, rode nearly the whole time with one stirrup, having lost the other early in the race. Mr. Money's Kitty was the winning borse, Mr. Buchanan's fonesy being second.

I bear that a very strong representation against the scheme of confederation, signed by a third of the Lower Canada members of the Legalature, has been forwarded to the British government in the tunerd steamer to sail on Wednesday. It is the wide-spread belief here that confaderation will never carry, at least in its present shape. The British population—as all not French Canadians are called—are very much opposed to it, and are beginning to stir in the matter, and a great many of the French Canadians are also opposed to it, athough on different grounds.

OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29, 1866. Several days after the statement appeared in the New York Henaud that there had been a row in the Cabinet here the slow going journals of the province awoke to the fact that such had been the case.

The row resulted in a compromise. Mr. Galt has not yet got back to his old place in the Finance department, but he has achieved the next thing to it. He has been officially appointed a delegate to England, estensibly to look after the interests of the Protestants of Lower Canada in the Confederation negotiations, but really to pave the way back to a Ministerial position. As a make weight to this compromise measure, Mr. McGee has also been appointed a delegate to champion the interests of the Catholies of Upper Canada, and it is thus that Canthe Catholies of Upper Canada, and it is thus that Canada has be no ruled for years. If a politician makes himself troublesome to the powers that he, his acquisions as the process of the powers that he has acquisions and the extra expension of the content of the powers that he has acquisions and the extra expension of the content of the powers of the the worst of it is, which has resources of the the worst of it is, which has resources of the country are being constantly drained to satisfy country are being constantly drained to satisfy country are being covernment party, no public the needs for fostered or encouraged. Men of talent energy look in vain for some opportunity to employ the gifts, and when the wretched way in which our government is conducted has biasted every hope, they, as a dernier resort, go to the United States. It is sometimes a matter of wonder to strangers why hundreds of thousands of entigrants annually go to swell the wealth and population of the great republic, a large proportion of them passing through this country, while not one in a hundred remains here. The answer is a plain one. Thousands of native Canadians are annually compelled to quit the familiar as mes of their childhood to seek that fortune in other lands which the system upon which our government as carried on denies them here. An English flowerner is sent to us, his puty court is composed of cockney swells, who are eut out here that their importunities in other lands which the system upon which our grovernment as carried on denies them here. An English Governor is sent to us, his puty court is composed of cockney whe say that the puty court is composed of cockney whe say the say of the fortune of the country to the narrow upon which our trying of each country to the heart their importunities of the word of each country to the heart of the country and their country ada has been ruled for years. If a politician makes bimof two hundred and fifty, with the conduction of two hundred and fifty of the conduction of the great republic, a large proportion of the great republi

the speech of Lord Carnarvon, but the imperilled state of the question oreates little regret here, except among the officials. The old tories agree that Lord Derby will never consent to take away our present constitution and substitute one on the United States model in its stead, and the annexationists believe that whether it passes or not their views will be speedily carried out. Some, indeed, believe that absorption by the United States will come sooner thus than it would in any other way. Upper and Lower Canada never could agree; but heretofore the democratic element of the West has been no legal way of carrying its views into effect. Under confederation the western peninsula will have a legally constituted local government, similar to a State of the Union, and it is pretty certain that confederation would not exist six months before a conflict would arise between it and the general government. Rather than be compelled to submit to the dictation of the Eastern majority in the general legislature, the West would secode, and ask the protection of the United States. They would arrace that a forced union, as to which the people were never consulted, could not be binding upon them. No same man here believes that a Federal Union can be perinaneut. One party believes it will resolve itself into a legislative union and eventually a monarchy and old world ideas; while the other believes it will culminate in annexation or at least a republic with new world ideas. It is not difficult to predict which with win, under a federal system especially, on this continent.

tinent.

The PROSPECT IN SECLAND.

But whether for good or evil, confederation appears to be still a long way off. The Canadian roverment is piedged to carry out the Quebec scheme to the letter; the New Brunswickers at the late election there went for union, but repudiated the Quebec scheme: the Nova Scotian legislature gave a majority for union but not for the scheme; and a majority of the adult population bave politioned against any union. When the delegates meet in London hext month the difficulties will have barely commenced, and to add to their embarrassments the imperial government has yet to make up its mind en the subject.

subject.

Although the question is a splendid one for commisrions, delegations and embassies to the Court of St.

James, and as such the Colonial Cabinets would like to
preserve it instead of a policy, it is more than likely it
will end in a fizzio.

CITY POLITICS.

Candidates for the Assembly-Their Recor

and Prospects, &c.
The subjoined brief notices are sketches of some of the andidates who are aspirants for the State Legi the capacity of Assemblymen. After investigating the various lists of nominees for Assembly, presenting near-ly one hundred names, it was found very difficult to learn the records of many of the candidates, and some of them had no particular records to note, and many nor are they honored by having their names placed in the City Directory. Additional names will be published in a future article.

John Haves is the Tammany nom nee for this district Mr. Hayes is a native of this city, a lawyer by profession he was a member of the Board of Education in 1862, and re-elected in 1868. He is considered one of the active members of the Board, a devetee to educational matters, a good debater and possessing a good deal of energy of character.

character.

Charles Blauvelt, member of Assembly in 1804, has been renominated by the United Democratic Organizations. He is a young man and a resident of the Ninth ward. The republican party have as yet been unable to secure a candidate, the district being largely democratic. savenym member of the first being largely democratic. A Ranson, the democratic Union nominee. He is a young man of considerable ability and talent, and is supported by many of the leading citizens of the Fifteenth ward. He will, without doubt, make an able representative.

ware. He will, while the country of the country of

the entire endorsements in the district, he will no door be elected.

Henry Rodgers, the democratic candidate, has twice been elected herelofore, and has the united democratic nomination. He is a prominent member of Tatomany Hall, sad for many years was identified with the ole Fire Department.

Fire Department.

John L. Diamond is the Tammany candidate in this district. He was formerly a school trustee of the Seventeenth ward, and is said to be a gentleman of capacity and integrity of character. He has also received the nomination of several independent organizations.

The radical nominee in this district is Mr. John V. Gridley, a wealthy builder, an old New Yorker, and one who has been identified in many measures for the radical norm of our enormous taxes and the establishment of a system of wholesome legislation in lieu of the present "ring" combination which is pressing the tax ridden people of this city. The election of Mr. Gridley would be a measure that his constituents would never regret, and his share in the legislation of the State would meet the expectations of his most sanguine friends.

EMPLIERTH DISPACT.

expectations of his most sanguine friends.

Major Leander Buck is the Tamany, Mozart, McKeon and Democratic Union candidate for Assembly from this district. He comes fresh from the people, having never before been a candidate for pablic office. He is a manter builder by profession. He has a good military record, both as a soldier in the old Eighth regiment for many years and also during the active days of the late rebellior. He is a practical man and a property holder. His election is sure.

In this district Thomas C. O'Callahan is the McKeon and Mozart and Cooper Institute democracy nominee. He is a young man of fine ducational ability, and has been identified with politics but a short time. He is clerk of Part 2 of the Common Pass Court of this elig.

TWANTINE DESIGN.

Adol' Levinger is the radical candidate in this district. He was a member of the last Legislature, and was the only member of his pair from this city not otted against the Excise law. He will receive some support in the ensuing contest from the opponents of proscriptive legislation.

TWANTI-THEY DEFINIT.

Honry W. Genet, or Councilnan, ex-Alderman, ex-

Henry W. Genet, ex Councilian, ex-Alderman, exCounty Clerk, is the Tammany "ring" candidate for this
district. He is one of the pure freed of the copperhead
stripe, formerly a leading spirs in the City Hall and
Tammany "rings." Before he is elected he should be
required to explain the unsettled money matters connected with the tenure of his office of County Clerk.
The democracy of this district have got ashamed of
the nominee, and on last Monday night held an leafpendent convention and unanimously nominated Henry
Arcularius for Assemblyman. The new nominee has
held several offices of public treat in the city and State
governments, and so far has had a good record.

Conservative Republican Convention.

The Union County and Judicary Convention met has night, pursuant to a previous adjournment, at the republican headquarters, corner of Broadway, and Twenty third street. A resolution was put and carried duan-mously "that it is deemed inexpedient to make any nomination for the office of Ragister." when the Conven-tion, after passing the enstomary vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned size dic.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The beauties consequent upon the recent extra crawding of Broadway between Vesey and Fulton streets are rapidly developing themselves. Among the sdvanesses to be derived from the late "improvement," in that quarter are the opportunities afforded the sght fingered and fleet footed gentry for plying the vocation, and these gentlemen, ever on the alert, here not been slow to appreciate the opportunities thus offered, as was shown yesterday altage by a member of the shown yesterday altage by a member of the chances, near to plek and dough his way across the man endeavored summed against the gentleman, and street. Merelly summed against the gentleman, and street. Merelly summed against the gentleman, and street. Merelly some the gentleman's watch from his pocket, he was apparently obliged to and half measurement of the watch and intrusty held until a police-man of the Broadway squad could manage to seach the place where the affair occurred. The occurrence took place shortly affer four o'clock, and as at the hour the courts were closed the would-be highwaymas was conveyed to police headquarters and locked up. He will be taken to the Tombs police court this morning, when the owner of the watch, Mr. J. G. Hamilton, the well known broker, will appear and make a formal complaint against hitm.

REDRIGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

REGISTROND, Oct. 30, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the National Express Company was held to-day. A committee on reorganization presented an elaborate report, showing the funancial condition of the company, with a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that thirty per cent of the stock already subscribed will suffice to pay the delta and prosecute the business of the company ascessfully, and matrocting the directors to make further requisition of ten per cent upon stockholders, and proceed to enforce payment from all leitingents by the surest process of law. An appeal is hade to stockholders to respond promptly to calls made upon them. The new directors are: -(deversal Joseph R Anderson, of Richmond; W. H. Perot, of Baltimore; J. Carter Marbury, of Georgetown; Colonel M. G. Harmin, of Stantiut, V. S. P. Zimmerman, of Atlants; W. H. Webb, of New York; J. Foley, of Baltimore; William Levers, of Baltimore, and Lewis Novell, of Lyabburg. M. Perot will be President in place of General Joseph E. Johnston.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT POUGHKEPSIE

Potengagers, Oct 30, 1866.

The New York Conference Temperance Convention assembled here to day. In consequence of the storm but fifty delegates have arrived. More, however, are expected to-morrow. This attended was prevaided to matters of a business character, tagesher with discussions on different questions pearing on the subject of temperance. This eventing an address was adversed by Rev. Mr. Fose, paster of the St. Yant's Methodist Episcopal church, New York city. The poppention will close its labors to morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1866.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the Cabinet ministers except Secretary Seward, who was represented by William Hunter, Acting Secretary of State, and continued until half-past two o'clock. After the Cabinet adjourned Lieutenant General She called and had an interview with the President.

The Mexican Question.

The Mexican Question.

The Mexican question will not be touched for a week or more, owing to Secretary Seward's recent affliction.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Mexican Consul at New Orleans had applied to General Sheridan for permission for General Ortega to pass to Mexico. The issue a promenciamiento against the Mexican government, be cannot have the support of the Mexican officials. Meeting of the Society of the Army of the

the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnation the 14th of Nevember. The following is General Grant's letter accepting the invitation to be present:—

Grant's letter accepting the invitation to be present:

CINCINAIL, Sept. II, 1866.

Brevet Major General M. F. FORCE:

GENERAL—I have the pleasors to acknowledge the receipt of invitation from your committee to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, to be field in this city on the 14th of November next. It will afford me great pleasure to be present on that interesting occasion, and I know nothing now to prevent it; I therefore accept, with pleasure. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Call for the Retrenchment Committee's Report.

port.

There is a call in high quarters for a report of the operations of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the last session of Cangress. A System of Moral Reform to be Inaugurated

in the Departments.
It is stated that the heads of departments have had under consideration the subject of immorality among the employée of their several Departments, and have to promptly dismiss from service those clerks or other employes who may be detected in frequenting gaming tables and houses of ill repute, who unnecessarily involve themselves in debt or are in any way connected with matters of an unlawful or disgraceful character, and to replace them with men of detective force, some of whom are yet on duty, will be

increased to a certain extent and instructed to report every departmental employs discovered to be engaged in any of these reprehensible practices.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

A telegram has been received by the Secretary of the Interior, from General J. H. Simpson, United States Army, President of the Board of Government Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States to examine and seport upon the Union Pacific Railroad, dated at Plusn Creek station, on that road, October 26, stating that the Commissioners had just examined the eighth section of thirty miles of said road and found the same section of thirty miles of said road and found the same in an acceptable condition, and that the road is now in running order two hundred and seventy-five miles west from Omaha, or to a point twenty-eight miles west of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude. General Simpson has since telegraphed the Secretary that he will reach here on Thursday next.

Canal.

The authorities of the State of Wisconsin having filed in the General Land Office a list of lands enduring to the State under the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1868, to aid in constructing a ship canal to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the lands be prepared for ap-proval to the State for that purpose. The commission is now engaged in examining and adjusting the lists of selec-tions, which amount to 200,000 acres.

Appointments.

H. B. Denman, of Kansas, was to-day appointed Super-stendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superin-

James A. Morgan, of Ohio, has been appointed by Sec retary Browning as chief clerk of the Peusion Bureau Mr. Morgan has been chief examiner in the Pension Bu meau for about four years.

Pardoned by the President.

The President has directed the issue of a warrant for the pardon of Erastus O. Parker, who was convicted at the October term of 1862 of the United States Circuis Court of Massachusetts of receiving and concealing money known to have been stolen, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A New National Bank.

The National Bank of the State of Missouri, at St.

Louis, capital \$3,410,300, was established to-day. Palabank waives the right to circulation. Personal.

Thomas Pitnain, of the District of Columbia recently appointed Consul at the island of St. Helena, left Washington to day to take passage for Liverpeon on route to

The Cropes

The Cropes

The following information concerning the crops in several sections of the country has just bees received at the Agricultural Bureau, Department of the Interior:—A despatch from Stowesville, g.-son county, N. C., states that the corn crop is seas good as usual. The interior is as good as usual. The interior is as good as usual. the cotton crow is as good as usual. The in-telligence seceived from Iowa is to the effect that see wheat crop is the best ever raised in that State, and the same is true of the corn. The sugar cane, however, has been seed by the corn. The sugar cane, however, has been seriously damaged by the frost, and the jotato crop is small. Potatoes are selling at forty centiper bushel. Letters frem Fonteneile, Nebraska, state the the frost has injued the corn to a great extent. In some localities the heavy rains have retarded the ripeness of the corn and produced an overgrowth. The high winds hat followed these rains have materially asked to the damage caused by the rains. The crop a wheat and outs, however, is stated to

be quite heavy

Deasts of a Natorious Claim Agent.

Jacob Lowenthal, a well known claim agent, who
was charged with peretrating frauds and forgeries upon
the goorni government at New Orleans to the amount
of \$1,000,000 died let night of choiers, after a few
hours' swaess.

OUR WASANGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

success of the free Labor System in Virgi-nin.—The Land Becoming Subdivided Among Small Farmeri—Mathematical and Nautical Instruments—Superiority of American Man-ufactures, &c. Wasmorrov, Oct. 20, 1865 WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1865.

Instruments—Superiority of American Manufactures, &c.

Mannaron, Oct. 20, 1866

Jesidents of the adjoining counties in Virginia—
Jordon and Fafrax—make very favorable reports of the free labor system in vogue there during the last year. In Fafrax county particularly a great many small plots of land have been taken up by white men from the Nogh and freedmen, who have been very successful the present year in raising crops, for which a ready markst has been found in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. While not so many acres have been cultivated as before the war, still the aggregate yield has been greater, for the small plots in the hands of practical farmers have been more theoughly cultivated. The immediate effect of the new labor system has been or greatly inclease the value of lands. Indeed to such an extent in this the case that some of the old planters say they are small revarded for the loss of their slaves. One large owier of unimproved lands, who beld his land before the war at the nominal value of from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre, has been selling the same land since the war at from \$1816 \$40 per acre. He considers himself doubly compensed for his loss of property in slaves. Another large land holder set a gang of negroes to work clearing a tract of one thousand or more acre, and sent between sixty and seventy cords of wood per day loto Washington during last winter and spring, netting some \$6 per cord, which is clear gain, the land being worth more without than with the wood upon it. By asother year it is believed marly all of Fairfax and Loudon counties will be in possession of small farmers, who will cultivate the soul to its simest capacity. The same state of facts holds true in regard to Mostgumery and some other counties in Maryland, where the domaind for real seate in small quantities has caused a greater rise in values than was been dependent on nautical instruments of English monutacture, which have horne the best regulation for accuracy. At the linited States National Observatory is a few considere

tured in Boston, are declared by the officer to whom the government has assigned the duty of proving and comparing all instruments used in navigation to be soperior to any of foreign nanufacture. Our navigators have heretofore depended upon the charts issued from the hydrographic office of the English Admiralty, but the United States has recently established a hydrographic office in connection with our navy, from which sailing charts and books will soon be issued for the use of our own receipts.

THE STORM.

Account of the Dangers Escaped in the Harber, Casualties, &c. The Probable Disasters on the Jersey Shore-Bridge Destroyed on the Harlem Railroad Coney Island Branch, &c., &c.

As is usual on this portion of the Atlantic sea board a decided change in the weather on Monday announced the near approach of a change in the meen's phase—the

third quarter, at forty-nine minutes past nine o'clock

A. M. yesterday. The clerk of the weather, from a careful study of Miss Luna's past career, and of the influence
she has heretofore exerted upon the surrounding elenients, has ascertained that so early a change generally
breeds a storm. In this instance his calculations proved
reliable: whether they are a contracted. reliable; whether they are equally so as to the next week had better be referred to "old Time" for decision. However, the cierk aforesaid calculates that the week will be "changeable, with cold rains." Among the Germans such a rain as deluged this vicinity on Monday rain alternating with the violent gusts of wind through out the night could be compared to nothing else but the raging spells of a mighty power. It was feared that the wind would occasion severe disasters to our shipping. Owners, however, are to be congratulated that the storm

Owners, however, are to be congratulated that the storm struck hereabouts from the southeastward—bence the comparative safety of our shipping, as the sea from the southeast was prevented by the configuration of the const from working any damage in the harbor. To this fact may be attributed the safety of the great fleet which hay moored in the harbor of the metropolitan city. Below are given the details which have been gathered concerning the progress and the effects of the raile.

The officers of the steamer Schultz, which was on duty in the Lower Bay, gives the following report:—
Evening before last there was a heavy gale from the southeast. From three to eight o'clock yesterday morning the storm was at its helght. The steaming P. C. Schultz, which had been commissioned to attend upon the yacht race between the Vesta and L'Hronielle, could not, on account of the weather, go to Sandy Hook; and, as she had the placing of the buot twenty miles to windward of the lightship, it is presumed that the race odd not take place. Owing to the direction in which the wind blew, we have few casualties to report in the immediate vicinity of New York harbor but general changes. the yacht race between the Vesta and L'Hron-leile, could not, on account of the wearher, go to Sandy Hook, and, as she had the placing of the buoy twenty miles to windward of the lightship, it is presumed that the race old not take place. Owing to the direction in which the wind blew, we have few casualties to report in the immediate vicinity of New York harbor, but curing to-day we should not be surprised to hear of a number of mishape outside, to shipping on the Jersey shore. The steamer Hecha arrived last evening from Liverpool. She experienced heavy weather, but passed through the storm of yesterday morning without austaning any damage. Some steamers from the Guit, South and California will be due here to-day. It is to be hoped that they have outrode the gale in safety.

A lighter belonging to Mesers. Cozzens & Co., 134 Pearl street, whist engaged in loading the ship C. H. Jones, bound for Liverpool, sauk opposite Vennancy yard, Hoboken. She had on board 450 barreis of oil, 150 of which were lost spite all endeavers to save them. Another lighter, belonging to Mesers. Turnbull, McBain & Co., corner of Broad and Pearl streets went down about the same time. Her cargo was not of any great value.

At the same time the shipping in the harbor was exposed to great danger, the cellars of the lower portion of the city were in imminent danger of being flooded. On South and the adjacent street the rain penetrated for several foet back from the enfrances, and in some the effects of the swollen tide were too plainty visible yesterday. The same was the case along West street.

It is worthly of note that we are experiencing heavy rains here some few weeks after similar storms have devastated aome of the fairest portions of Western Europe. It had been refounted that at the chance of the moon on the 23d of October. full moon—an unusually heavy swell in 10 tide might be expected on the west cost of the Old World. Whether we of the Atlantic sea heard are to have more of the swollen tide or not, it would be well to lock out and

Severe Storm on the Hudson Accident on the Hudson Myer Railrond.

Vocannersus, Oct. 20, 1866.

A severe storm of rain and wind commenced here about eight o'cleck last evaining, and continued with great violence throughout the light and until to-day at noon. The sater in the Hudsa rose to an unusual height, are the docks and pions bereabouts were submerged to such an extent that passengers for the Mary pound, were conveyed to that ressel in boats. From a foints along the Hudson cone reports of a severe pounts along the Hudson come repose of a severe sorm. At Peekskill, the lower part of hosses near the river were flooded, and manufacturing establishments were compelled to suspend business. About two miles below Peekskill the track of the Hudson River Railroad was washed away, said when the Abbany express train down reached that point this morning it was thrown from the track, every car going off. The New York express up had just passed on the inside track inserter. It was the marrowest except from a terrible disc

York express up had just passed on the inside track insafety. It was the narrowest escape from a terrible disaster that has ever been experienced on the Hudson
River Railroad.

This afternoon the weather has cleared up, a strong
northwesterly wind is prevailing, and the weather is
growing decidedly colder. The storm has extended the whole length of the river, and it
is feared that considerable damage has occurred. The
track of the Budson River Railroad was covered with
water this morning to a death of several inches for a distance of a mile or nore, near to where the above accident
occurred. The cars obstructed both tracks for several
hours, but now sill trains are running exactly. tance of a mile or more, near to where the above accident occurred. The cars obstructed both tracks for several hours, but now all trains are running regularly. No person was here, which fact is a surprise, when it is known that the train was going siong at a fast rate, and that to the right of where the accident occurred is an embankment thirty feet high and only about three feet from the track.

A severe southwest gate bag prevailed here all day.

Several walls in the burnt district, which were being rebuilt, have been blown down. The seamer Katendin has put in here for a harbor. The steamer atty of Richmond returned to Rockland. Both the New York books are here, also both the International steamers. No seaters are yet reported. The shipping in the harbor are riding out the gale well.

The Storm in Rhode Island.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.
The heavy southwest wind which had prevailed here for twelve hours increased to a furious gale betwee twelve and one o'clock to-day. The tide was unpredentedly high. Wharves were covered, and ceilars filled with water. Six or eight vessels broke adrift in the harbor, and were more or less damaged. Two buildings were unreofed, and three unfinished buildings blown

were unfoofed, and three unamand variables of down.

In Lonsdale the roof was torn off the storehouse of the Lonsdale Company, and large trees were prostrated. In Newport the tide swept over Long wharf. The wall of the Old Colony Railroad begot was blown down. The embankment of the Bristol (R. I.) Railroad was washed away so badly as to stop the trains for two or three hours.

No loss of life is reported.

Heavy Storm on the Enstern Const-Vennels
Detained and Driven Ashore, &c.
Bortos, Oct. 30, 1886.
A terrible storm raged here all the forencon and dur-

ing the greater part of the afternoon, but it has abated and at midnight it is clear and cold. The steamer Montreal, which left last evening

The steamer Montreal, which left last evening for Portland, proceeded as far as Thatcher's Island, but finding is too rough to go ou in safety returned to this port. The steamer Eastern City, for Baih, also went out, but was compelled to seek shelter at Gloucester, where a he remains.

The steamer Lewiston, Captain Knight, which ealid from Portland lest night, came safely through, arriving here as half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The steamer Lady Lang, for Bangor, connecting with the three o'clock P. M. train which left Boston yesterday, was prevented by the storm from leaving Portland last night, and she still remains.

The steamers Daniel Webster and Star of the East, for Boston, are both detained at Bath.

This moon a severe squall passed over South Boston at City Point. Several boats were blown ashore and three are reported swampod.

The New York boats were delayed several hours.

ENCOURABING VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

ENCOURABING VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

The restoration of perfect quietude in the South by the fixed assurance that no further exactions will be proposed would lead at once to the development of the resources of these whited States.

It will no longer be deemed unsafe to invest money in this city or in adjacent cotton producing districts. How profusible the latter process, may be learned from a few simple facts. Cotton planters everywhere are burdened with debts; perhaps half of them bunkrupt. All are compelled to dispose of a large share of thou estates.

Lands offered for cale in Alabams, Misstensippi and Tennessoe are the richest in the world. Prices demanded are one half less than before the war. Plantations in Mississippi that readily brought fifty dollars and staty dollars per sere, may now be purchased at one third of these prices.

Labor can now be procured for much less in currency than it could before the war in gold. A number one field hand was worth fifteen bundred dollars in gold, the interest of which, at eight per cent (the rate in Alabama).

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1866 Mr. J. L. Babson, Jr., a prominent citizen of Glouces ter, and well known throughout the State, was accident ally and fatally shot by his brother while out gunning a few days since. Marius Baker, a well known conductor on the Old Colony railroad, died to-day from injuries received by being run over by a freight train a few days since.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN INDIANA.

Indianapous, Oct. 20, 1866
The Gazette of this evening comes out squarely in favor of negro suffrage in Indiana. An attempt will doubtless be made in the Legislature this winter to enfranchise the blacks.

A State Convention of colored people is to be held in this city shortly to take action in regard to suffrage.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, rill leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at half-past nine o'cloc

eady at half-past eight o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing sizents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Howes, will leave this port on Thursday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cer

MISCELLANEOUS. CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION THE SPLENDID CHROMO-ENGRAVING FROM CROP-SRY'S GREAT PICTURE. "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN."

HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED, AND WILL SPEEDILS BE READY FOR DELIVERY. IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE LARGE AND CONSTANT DEMAND FOR ENGRAVINGS. A NEW

BEARD'S "WESTWARD! HO." HAS JUST BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST CERTIFICATES FIVE DOLLARS THE REMAINING SHARES GOING OFF VERY RAPIDLY. APPLICATION FOR THE UNSOLD CERTIFICATES

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now on exhibition in Philadelphia. SCHURSELE'S "WASHINGTON IRVING WORTH \$5,000,

HART'S "WOODS IN AUTUMS," WORTH 86.000. ton in New York.

CONSTANT MEYER'S "RECOGNITION." WORTH \$5,000 BEARD'S "DEBR ON THE PRAIRIE."

is now on exhibition in Bon GIGOUX'S "ALPINE SCENERY" WORTH \$3,000. is new on exhibition in New York.

VOLK'S MARRIE BUST OF OUR LATE MARTTRED PRESIDENT.

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